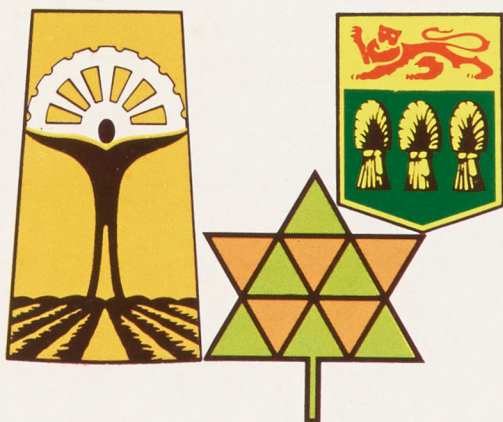


FOURTH EDITION \$1

# SASKATCHEWAN







- Jan. 1 — Inaugural Province-wide ceremonies
- Mar.-Apri. — Confederation Train Visit—six cities
- May 4-6 — Military Tattoo—Regina
- May 8-10 — Military Tattoo—Saskatoon
- May 18-20 — Kinsmen Centennial Band Festival
- June 1 — Voyageur Canoe Pageant—Lloydminster
- June 3 — Voyageur Canoe Pageant—North Battleford
- June 5 — Voyageur Canoe Pageant—Saskatoon
- June 6 — Voyageur Canoe Pageant—Fort Carlton
- June 6 — Official Opening Historic Site—Fort Carlton
- June 7-9 — RCMP Centennial Spectacular—Regina
- June 8 — Voyageur Canoe Pageant—Prince Albert
- June 10 — Voyageur Canoe Pageant—Nipawin
- June 10 — RCMP Centennial Spectacular—Moose Jaw
- June 11 — Voyageur Canoe Pageant—Squaw Rapids
- June 12 — Voyageur Canoe Pageant—Cumberland House
- June 12-14 — Centenary Festival of Music—Yorkton
- June 12- —
- July 15 — Centennial Month-O-Square Dancing
- June 17-24 — North American Outdoor Writers Convention—Waskesiu
- June 25 — Inter-Faith Sunday
- June 30 —
- July 8 — Pion-Era—Saskatoon
- June 30 —
- July 1 — RCMP Centennial Spectacular—Saskatoon
- July 1 — Special Centennial ceremonies—Regina
- July 8 — Saskatchewan Day—Expo 67
- July 14-15 — Square Dance Festival—Regina
- July 31- —
- Aug. 5 — Commonwealth Hereford Show
- International Aberdeen-Angus Show,
- Provincial Exhibition, Buffalo Days, Regina
- August — Centennial Indian Pow Wow—Qu'Appelle Valley
- Gardiner Dam Opening
- Aug.-Sept. —
- Oct. — Confederation Caravans—sixty-one centres
- Aug. 14-19 — Canadian Ladies Golf Championship, Saskatoon
- Sept. 13-23 — Saskatchewan Industrial Exposition—Regina
- September — Jubilee-Centennial Football Bowl Game—Regina
- Dec. 28 & 29 — Saskatchewan Centennial Indoor Games—Saskatoon



# SASKATCHEWAN

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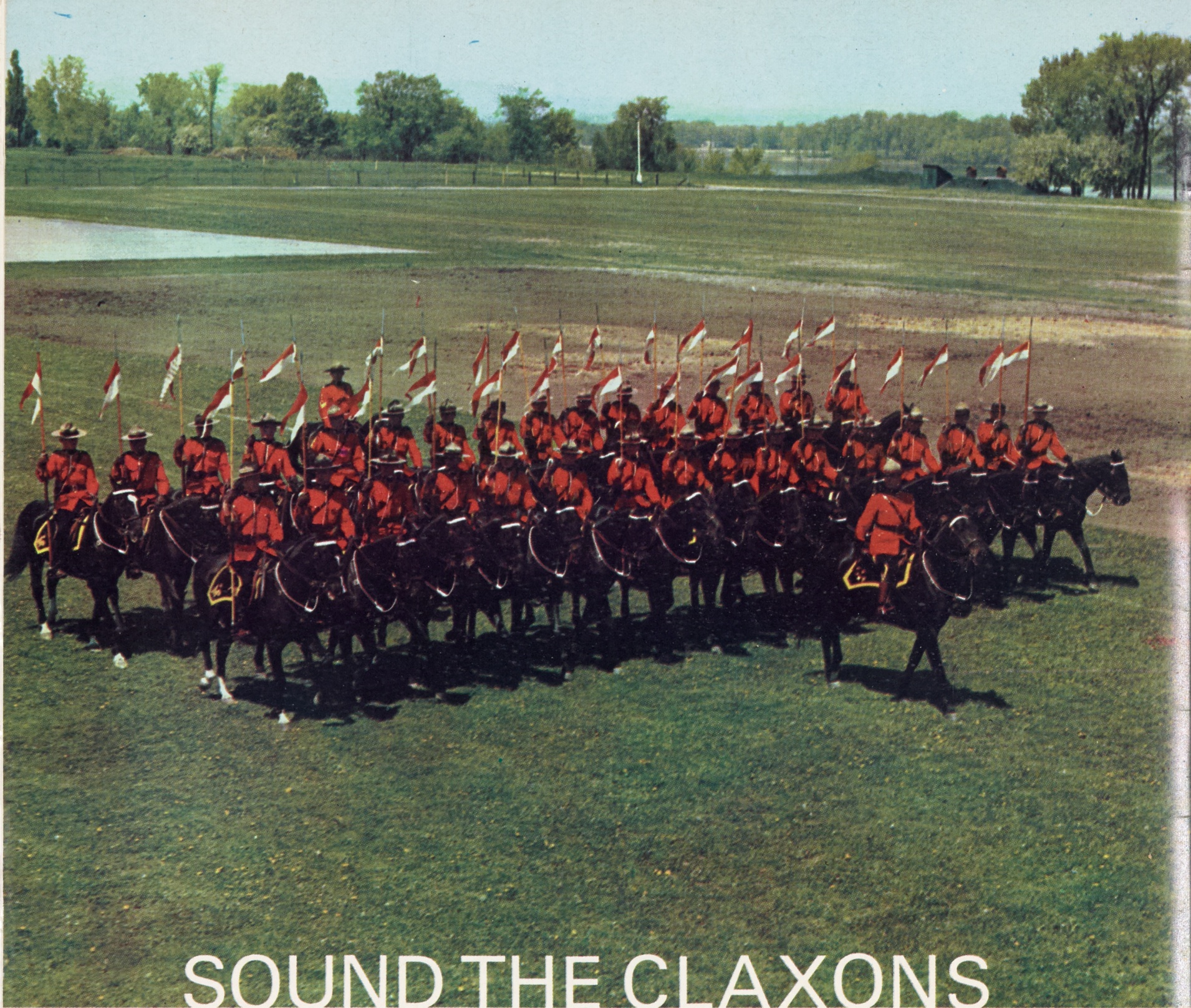
Expo '67

Cover photograph by Ken Pat-  
terson shows Castle Butte in  
south central Saskatchewan.

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SOUND THE CLAXONS  
RING  
THE  
BELLS



Celebration will be the by-word next year, as Saskatchewan joins the rest of Canada in the celebration of 100 years of Confederation. From the rugged beauty of northern Saskatchewan, south to the international boundary, Saskatchewanians will transform our province into a bee-hive of activity and at the same time, pause to remember the determination of our forefathers who settled the land and carved a proud heritage out of wilderness.

Diamond Jubilee celebrations last year provided a clear and distinct blue-print for the planning of Saskatchewan's contribution to Canada's Centennial.

The Vacation Trail Program, inaugurated last summer with the opening of two trails in opposite ends of the province, was continued this year. The program to be continued in 1967, is designed to set up a series of areas in the province which in themselves provide some recreational facilities, historical features, and scenic attractions of interest not only to the people within this province, but to the many tourists who enter the province each year.

A Centennial Square Dance, expected to attract 4,000 couples from Canada and the United States, will be held in Regina during July, 1967. This promises to be one of the highlights of next year's activities in Saskatchewan. A series of dances in eight desig-

nated areas of the province will precede the two-day extravaganza in Regina.

Athletes from Canada and the United States will once again utilize Saskatchewan's first portable indoor track during December 1966 and again in 1967. The 1965 Jubilee Indoor Games featured track and field athletes from Canada, the United States and China as well as many provincial competitors. Widespread interest has been focused on the portable track both in Canada and the United States.

One of the highlights of Centennial year in Saskatchewan will be the official opening of the South Saskatchewan River Dam. The opening of this—the largest earth-fill dam in Canada—will be the realization of a dream for the people of southern Saskatchewan.

The Confederation Train—depicting Canada's history—will visit Saskatchewan's larger centres bringing the story of our young nation to the people of the province. Similarly, the Confederation Caravan—a mile-long panorama of Canadian history—will visit 61 centres in Saskatchewan next year.

The Centennial Voyageur Canoe Pageant will converge on Saskatchewan in May of next year, reminding us of the early fur-trade era of our north country when Indian trappers would trade their fur pelts to the white man in exchange for supplies. Celebrations in each centre along the route will mark the arrival of the Voyageurs.

*Members of the Saskatchewan team in the Centennial Voyageurs' Canoe Pageant portage the 25 foot, 250 pound canoe, Henry Kelsey, during the 1966 trials for the event.*





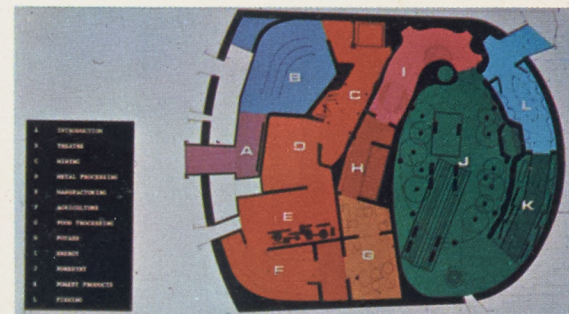


The Western Canada Pavilion will incorporate sights and sounds familiar to all residents of the four western provinces.

Potash production will be the subject of a display similar to that reproduced here from an original draft for the Western Canada Pavilion.

Walking a catwalk above a smelting room, visitors will be treated to a vivid impression of steel production.

Small town Saskatchewan is typified in one of the exhibits proposed for the Western Canada Pavilion.



Visitors to the Western Canada Pavilion at Expo 67 will find themselves involved in what might be termed a "total environment" experience as they stroll through exhibits designed to assail all their senses.

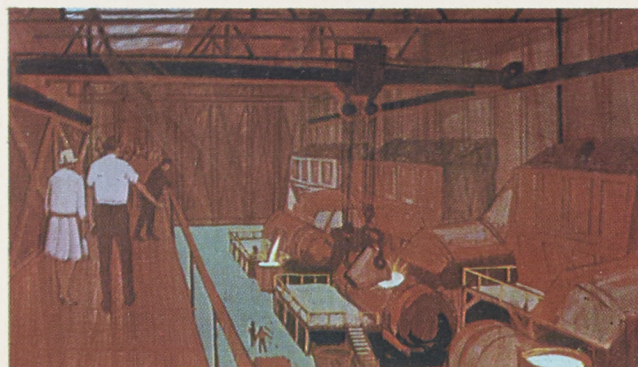
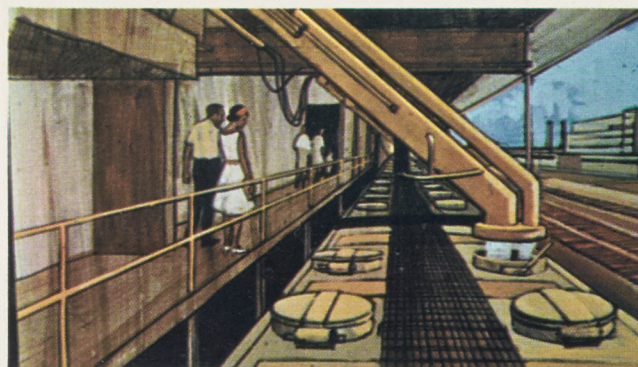
The Pavilion itself has been designed to portray the geographical and topographical nature of Canada's west, rising from flat prairies through foothills to the towering Rockies before tapering off abruptly to the coast. These features are graphically reproduced in symbolic form in the Pavilion's intriguing architecture.

The complex is situated on Isle Notre Dame along with the other Canadian pavilions.

Saskatchewan's Potash Bonanza, one of the greatest resource utilization programs in the country (see SASKATCHEWAN, issue #1, page 11), will be the subject of an impressive display, as will steel production and agriculture.

In the steel display, visitors will walk along a catwalk suspended from the ceiling of a representative smelting room. The fierce heat radiated from below the walkway and the contrasting draft of cold air from the open skylight above, as well as the characteristic smells of the smelting room will combine to give the visitor a vivid impression of steel production.

A third scene will typify rural Saskatchewan, unmistakable down to the hum of a distant combine and the cries of a variety of western birds. Visitors will be able to reach out and touch stands of growing wheat that will border the packed earth path which they will follow.







Using a part of his collection, a "minimilatilist" or toy-soldier collector, re-created his impression of a part of 1967's Canadian Armed Forces tattoo.

Canada's famed Royal Canadian Mounted Police will stage a two-day Musical Ride and Band Spectacular in Regina, June 7, marking the beginning of a cross-Canada tour during Centennial Year. This event has gained such enthusiastic approval since the original announcement, that many centres in Canada are asking for additional performances in their area.

Canada's Armed Forces will present a week-long Military Tattoo in Regina and Saskatoon during May, offering a vivid reminder of the nation's historical traditions. The Tattoo will be a colorful spectacle of music, history, pageantry and action.

Sports events will play a major role in the successful celebration of Centennial year in Saskatchewan. February 20-26, 1967, will see the Ten-Pin Bowling Tournament come to Regina. The Canadian Senior Baseball Championships will be staged in Saskatchewan during the early part of July.

As a lasting memento of Canada's 100th birthday, The Royal Canadian Mint will produce 6,000,000 bronze medallions to be presented free to school children throughout Saskatchewan and Canada. In addition, the week of May 21-27 will be designated "Centennial Tree Planting Week". Each Saskatchewan grade school pupil will receive a seedling which he or she will plant to commemorate Canada's Centennial.

A special Women's Day program has been planned for Regina early in June, 1967. Representation for this event will be obtained through the province's Centennial Citizens' Committees. A special day-long program will be developed to pay tribute to the contribution Saskatchewan women have made to Canada's growth and development. Home-makers in the province are supplying favorite recipes distinctive to Saskatchewan for a cookbook which will be published in 1967.



To herald the start of Centennial year on January 1, 1967, and of the start of the second century of Confederation, July 1, 1967, three special events will take place in Saskatchewan. From 12 midnight to 12.05 a.m. on the first day of both January and July 1967, all bells and carillons across the Country will be rung to commemorate these two unique days in Canadian history. A torch, structured similarly to those used in the Olympic Games, will be kindled before the legislative buildings as a visual symbol of the spirit of Confederation. The torch will burn for a week on each occasion. During the first few moments of January 1 and July 1, huge bonfires will be lit in communities throughout Saskatchewan to symbolize the singleness of purpose which has characterized the first one hundred years of Canada's Confederation and the sentiments of friendship and goodwill which have flourished throughout Canada.

The success of Canada's Military Tattoo at the Seattle World's Fair of 1962 surprised many Canadians, perhaps understandably, for we are not given to dwelling on the military accomplishments of our nation.

Surprised or not, Canadians took considerable pride in the brilliant display, which was produced by Major Ian Fraser of Nova Scotia, the same man who is in charge of 1967's Canadian Armed Forces Tattoo, a two million dollar extravaganza which will appear in 40 locations across the nation during our centennial year.

With a cast of more than 1600 performers, the two-hour show will recreate, in meticulous detail, thrilling scenes from three hundred years of Canadian history, beginning with a re-enactment of garrison life among New France's *Regiment de Carignan-Salieres*, the first body of troops belonging to the French regular army to be

sent to Canada. Members of the regiment of Carignan arrived in Canada in the summer of 1665, after several years of active service in Europe. On the completion of a campaign against the Turks in Hungary, the Carignan-Salieres marched on foot across Europe and embarked for the New World aboard the crowded, ill-equipped ships of their day. Almost immediately upon arrival they were sent to build forts on the Richelieu River to guard against Iroquois invasion.

No regiment serving under the British flag ever distinguished themselves more notably in North America than the Black Watch. In 1758 the Forty Second Regiment of Foot (Black Watch) led a valiant attack against the French at Fort Carillon, better known as Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain. Though defeated with heavy losses, they wrote a stirring chapter in the history of British Empire building. The military tattoo will depict a more peaceful episode, garrison life among the Black Watch following the American War of Independence.

More than one historian has taken the view that the War of 1812 was the anvil on which Canada was first forged into an independent nation. Most will agree, as well, that it was essentially a marine war. The Halifax Dockyard of 1812, with naval gun crews performing rigorous exercises with six-pounders will fittingly pay tribute to the Senior Service.

Though Canadian boatmen served as non-combatants during Kitchener's campaign in the Sudan, it was during the Boer War that Canadians first saw active service overseas. The era of khaki-clad troops will begin with that period and will include the Two World Wars. In the last of the two world conflicts the Royal Canadian Air Force achieved a spectacular record, and the men in airforce blue will be a prominent feature of this part of the presentation.

Authenticity is assured down to the last ruffle of lace or knapsack button. To assure that no anachronisms might mar the historical accuracy of the presentation, Major Fraser checked and rechecked uniform details and civilian costumes here and abroad.

In addition, all weapons used in the presentation will be modern reproductions of the sabres, flintlocks, tower muskets, pikes and poignards of the eras represented.

For their six weeks tour of the country, the cast will utilize a 23-car railroad train.

The Armed Services Tattoo shows every promise of being one of the most spectacular entertainments of 1967.

They will appear in Regina for four performances from May 4th to May 6th, 1967, and in Saskatoon for three performances April 8th to April 10th.

Although Centennial year in Saskatchewan will be another year of tilling the soil, harvesting the bountiful crop and extracting our mineral reserves from nature's protected earth, Saskatchewanians will celebrate — they will remember.

Winding through the greenery of the Qu'Appelle, the picture below typifies the delightful surprises awaiting the traveller along Saskatchewan's Vacation Trails.





An oil pumpjack stands in a field under a clear blue sky. The pumpjack is a large, dark metal structure with a long arm and a counterweight. In the background, there are some other structures and a fence line.

# ESTEVAN & WEYBURN

## Sister Cities of Southeastern Saskatchewan

To the Plains Indians, the rock outcroppings in the Estevan-Weyburn region were objects of veneration. Thereon they inscribed mystic symbols which may still be seen, animals and human beings and strange, cryptic ideograms.

Metis buffalo hunters knew the area well. From them we derive the names of Roche Percee and the Souris River. Captain John Palliser viewed the formations and noted the presence of coal in 1857. Among the early white visitors were Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer and men of the U.S. Seventh Cavalry, many of whom would die a few years later at the Little Big Horn.

The U.S. and British survey teams of the International Boundary Commission established a supply depot at "Wood End" in 1873. The building, which still stands, has been moved to Woodlawn Regional Park where it now serves as a museum.

In 1874, the North West Mounted Police passed through the district on their great westward trek. Many of the troopers noted the signa-

tures of Custer's cavalymen graven in the rock and duly recorded their observations in their diaries. Among the young officers of the mounted police to be impressed by the area was James Morrow Walsh, later to distinguish himself as one of the most brilliant administrators and men of action in the history of the force.

In 1883, following his retirement, Major Walsh established a coal business in Winnipeg and became one of the prime movers in the development of the mines near Estevan. Soon a number of companies and individuals were operating small underground mines.

In 1892, as an important branch line of the C.P.R., known as the Soo Line, was being constructed through the area, a pioneer settlement took root. The community was named Estevan after Sir George Stephen and Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Soo Line also gave birth to Weyburn, which takes its name from the "wee burn", an allusion to the headwaters of the Souris River in the vicinity of Yellowgrass Marsh.





Left: Looking like a twin for Prince Albert's judicial building (see SASKATCHEWAN Magazine, issue #3, page 14), Weyburn's Court House is a familiar city landmark.

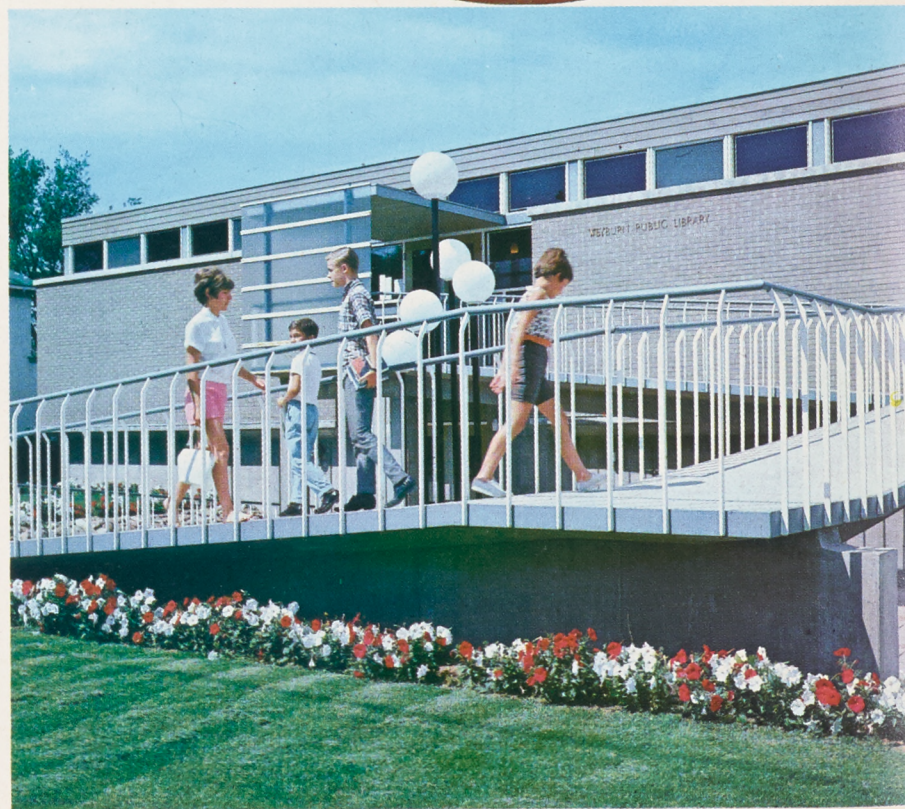
Right: The Saskatchewan Hospital, Weyburn, is internationally famous for outstanding work in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill. Success in many fields of treatment has substantially reduced the number of long-term and lifetime patients.



Right: Weyburn's Wheel of Progress, tracing the history of the community from pre-settlement times to the present, was a project of the 1965 Saskatchewan Diamond Jubilee.

Lower left: Looking southeast from over Weyburn's Third Street one can see the rich agricultural lands beyond the city's outskirts.

Lower right: Weyburn's new public library is as modern as any in the country and is a constant source of pleasure to residents.







Weyburn's earliest settlers lived in shelters built into the riverbanks, but evidence of still earlier habitation exists in the form of stone tipi rings on a nearby range of hills. Here, in bygone times, initiates of an esoteric Plains Indian cult worshipped "The Grandfather Rock" in the sacred rites of "Wa-hee-kee-yap", the "calling up of spirits".

The Grandfather Rock, found in 1934 by two Weyburn schoolboys, now reposes in front of the south entrance to the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina.

Both Estevan and Weyburn were known to the notorious rustler "Dutch" Henry, who had hide-aways in the Big Muddy Valley and across the border in North Dakota and Montana. Many of the townspeople in either centre were aware of Henry's nefarious machinations. His principal nemesis was Sergeant Major Larry Lett of the R.N.W.M.P. "Dutch" Henry vanished from the Canadian scene and some said he had cashed in his chips in a gunfight on the American side

of the line, but it is reliably reported that he was later seen in South America.

Whatever the fate of the rustler, the role he vacated was soon to be taken up by "rum runners" who capitalized on U.S. prohibition to amass fortunes through the illegal traffic in spirituous drink.

Fortunes were being made legally, as well. Records show that 400 tons of coal were mined from outcroppings in the banks of the Souris River near Estevan in 1887. By 1900 production was up to 80,000 tons annually. This output increased to 1,000,000 tons per annum by the mid-thirties and to almost 2½ million tons by the mid-fifties.

Mining was not without its price in human life and misery, however. In 1931, Estevan was the scene of the most serious labour troubles in Saskatchewan history when a coal miners' strike became violent. In nearby Bienfait, a red star adorns the grave stone of some rioters killed during the strike.



Strip mining was firmly established by the thirties and vast areas now have an other-worldly appearance, as starkly dramatic as the surface of the moon. Mr. Climax, a huge dipper once used to excavate the Panama Canal, has seen long service in the mines.

H. O. Powell's Weyburn Security Bank was indicative of the prosperity of the first three decades of this century. By 1930 the bank had 30 branches throughout southern Saskatchewan. Then drought and depression brought the days of high profit to a close and in January, 1931, the Weyburn Security Bank was absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Estevan was incorporated as a village in 1899, a year ahead of Weyburn, but the more northerly community outstripped its older rival in growth, incorporating as a town in 1903 and attaining city status in 1913.

Estevan was not incorporated as a town until 1906, and had to wait another fifty-one years to become a city.

The factor which contributed to Estevan's phenomenal growth in the mid-fifties was the discovery of oil. Weyburn came in for its share of the boom too, but it was at Estevan that the impact was most dramatically felt, where population doubled almost overnight.

The end of the oil boom is not in sight and both cities are prospering.

Throughout the Western World, the treatment of the mentally ill at the Saskatchewan Hospital, Weyburn, has drawn widespread attention and made medical history for many years. Built in 1920, and periodically enlarged, the hospital has accommodation for close to 2,000 patients and a staff of 650, but pioneer work with LSD and other revolutionary therapeutic techniques has rehabilitated many patients who were once pronounced incurable, and the function of the hospital and its staff seems to be to do themselves out of jobs.

Estevan and Weyburn lie on the same leg of Saskatchewan Vacation Trail No. 1, the Cannington-Souris Vacation Trail (see Sask. Mag. No. III, pp. 6-7-8-9-10) and share a common regional history, but the towns are distinctly individual.

With the future of both made promising by the oil industry, as well as by the "get up and go" enterprise of local citizens, Estevan and Weyburn may prove to be pacesetters in years to come.



Above: The miniature church at Dr. Mainprize Regional Park between Weyburn and Estevan is a favourite attraction with visitors.

Below, left: Estevan's Civic Hockey Arena is the scene of considerable activity, both winter and summer.

Below: Rugged valleys southeast of Estevan are popular with fossil hunters.

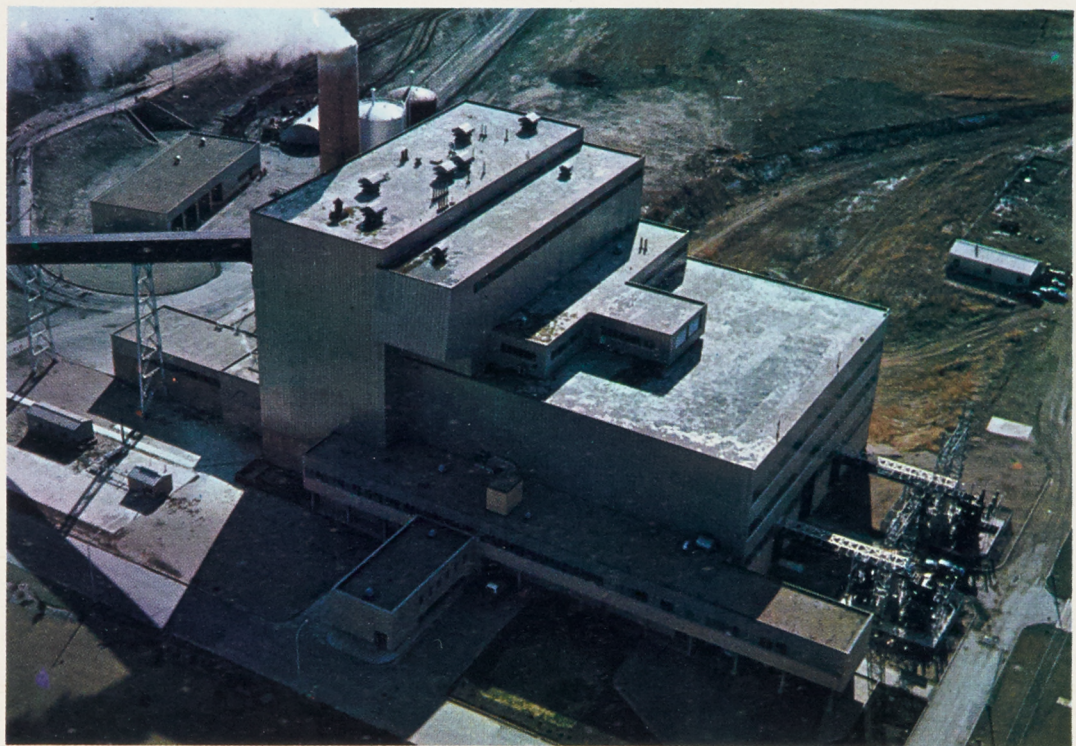






Above: The mighty "Mr. Climax", once the world's largest dipper, was employed in building the Panama Canal. It now strips coal near Estevan.

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation's development at Boundary Dam has enriched the recreational potential of the Estevan area. One thousand feet long and 80 feet high. Boundary Dam impounds the water of Long Creek, a tributary of the Souris River, providing a reservoir 10 miles long with a surface area of about 2,000 acres. The dam is the southern anchor in a province-wide power grid.









There was a time, not so many years ago, when it was considered fashionable (not to say proper) for children to dislike school. The tradition was a time-honoured one, reaching back at least to the days of Shakespeare, who wrote of "the whining schoolboy with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail, unwillingly to school."\*

Today, however, the shining morning faces of schoolboys and schoolgirls are more apt to indicate an eagerness to return to the halls of learning. No longer are "reading, writing and 'rithmetic taught to the tune of a hickory stick". In ways the older generation never dreamed of, education has become a thrilling pursuit for today's youth.

For one thing, the acquisition of knowledge offers a greater challenge than heretofore. Fields which a few decades ago would have been considered the exclusive province of specialists are part of today's curricula. A class project in high school, for example, might consist of the assembly of a high-altitude rocket. At the primary level, even kindergarten pupils have the opportunity to produce works of real artistic merit.

History, which once seemed totally concerned with events in far-away places, now often touches on the local scene. Henry Kelsey public school in Saskatoon, for example, last spring undertook preparation for a book containing the origins of some 200 Saskatchewan place names.

# MODERN TEACHING METHODS

In addition to the routine class-room procedures, many classes now have field trips to various businesses and institutions or places of natural interest, such as the Qu'Appelle Valley or the Cypress Hills. Such first hand contact sharpens the students' powers of observation and gives them the opportunity to make discoveries for themselves.

Altogether, education is a far less prosaic pursuit than was once the case. Television brings into the classroom (and into the daily life of students, at home as well as at school), the sights and sounds of far-away places and peoples.

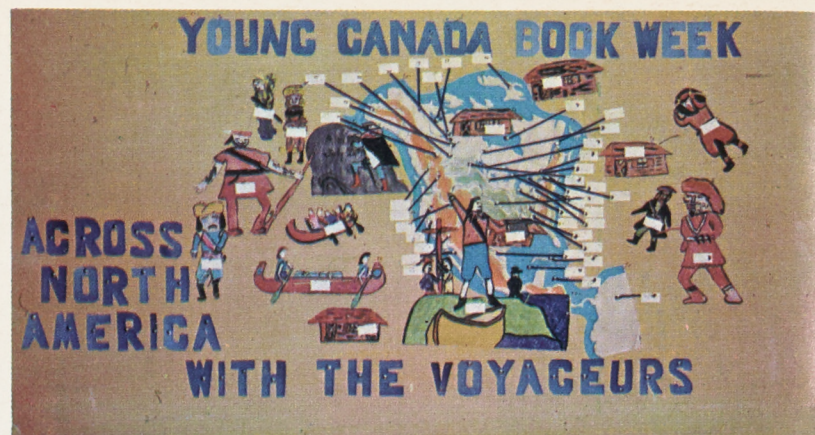
In a world of such rapid change as that we know today, the fields of endeavor in which many of our young people will eventually find themselves employed may not, as yet, be functional realities. It is therefore, doubly essential that children acquire the habit of learning as they go by experimentation and active participation in as many areas of education as possible.

Through its highly imaginative school system, Saskatchewan is preparing its junior citizens for vital roles in tomorrow's world.

\* As You Like It.

the accent  
is on  
activity







Top to Bottom, Left to Right:

Ecology, the study of the interrelationships of animate and inanimate nature, and taxonomy, the classification of animals or plants according to their natural relationships, is studied in the field by students attending an outdoor class in Cypress Hills Provincial Park.

Science is stressed in today's schools. With an eye to the future, young minds are trained in the scientific method of experiment, observation, deduction and conclusion.

Men must always eat, and women increasingly control the household economy. Training in Home Economics is good assurance that that both will continue to prosper.

Other lands and customs are studied increasingly in our schools, and presentation of unfamiliar cultural motifs is made as graphic as possible.

In this electronic age, teaching "machines" come in various guises. Their efficiency has been demonstrated in many schools.

Manual training prepares boys for future roles in manufacturing or simple household handicraft.

The importance of books is constantly stressed in Saskatchewan's schools. This display at Douglas Park School in Regina seems to anticipate next year's Centennial Canoe Race.

Items of real beauty are produced by young artists, such as the lovely Easter Egg Tree created by a Regina Kindergarten Class.

The little old country school house, a classic of its time, is giving way to ideally designed buildings equipped with the latest educational facilities.



Upper right: Kindergarten children are enthralled by story time.

Right: Track and field days stress physical fitness among our young people of both sexes.

Below: Colour is lavished on modern Saskatchewan schools. This pleasing abstract mural identifies McCannel Public School in Regina.





Oh! let the prairies echo with  
The ever-welcome sound —  
Ring out the boots and saddles,  
Its stirring notes resound.  
Our horses toss their bridled heads  
And chafe against the reins —  
Ring out — ring out the marching call  
For the Riders of the Plains.

O'er many a league of prairie wide  
Our pathless way must be;  
And round it roam the fiercest tribes  
Of Blackfoot and of Cree.  
But danger from their savage hands  
Our dauntless hearts disdain —  
The hearts that bear the helmet up —  
The Riders of the Plain!

The thunder storm sweeps o'er our way,  
But onward still we go;  
We scale the weary mountain range,  
Descend the valleys low;  
We face the broad Saskatchewan,  
Made fierce with heavy rains —  
With all its might it cannot check  
The Riders of the Plains.

For us no cheerful hostelry  
Their welcome gates unfold —  
No generous board, or downy bed,  
Await our troopers bold.  
Beneath the starry canopy  
At eve, when daylight wanes,  
There lie the hardy slumberers —  
The Riders of the Plains!

But that which tries the courage sore  
Of horesman and of steed,  
Is want of blessed water —  
Blessed water is our need.  
We'll face, like men, whate'er befalls,  
Of perils, hardships, pains —  
Oh! God, deny not water to  
The Riders of the Plains!

We muster but three hundred  
In all this "Great Lone Land,"  
Which stretches from Superior's waves  
To where the Rockies stand;  
But not one heart doth falter,  
No coward voice complains,  
That far too few in numbers are  
The Riders of the Plains.

In England's mighty Empire  
Each man must take his stand:  
Some guard her honored flag at sea,  
Some bear it well by land.  
It's not our part to face her foes —  
Then what to us remains?  
What duty does our country give  
To the Riders of the Plains?

Our mission is to plant the right  
Of British freedom here —  
Restrain the lawless savages,  
And protect the pioneer.  
And 'tis a proud and daring trust  
To hold these vast domains  
With but three hundred mounted men —  
"The Riders of the Plains."



The painting reproduced above, courtesy of the RCMP Museum, Regina, is based on the pen and ink sketch shown at left, which was done in 1874 by Henri Julien, an artist of the Canadian Illustrated News who accompanied the Mounted Police on their westward march of that year. The area represented is the dirt hills east of Old Wives Lake.





*The original Black and White sketch was drawn by Henri Juhet a French Canadian Artist in March 1874 and Recolored in Color August 1937*

# THE RIDERS OF THE PLAINS

W.S.N.W.M.P.

In the issue of the Saskatchewan Herald for September 9, 1878, is contained a poem of ten stanzas fervidly extolling the virtues of the North West Mounted Police. Though Kiplingesque in concept and perhaps too jingoistic for modern taste, the poem admirably reflects the fierce pride Canadians took in their daring men of action, The Riders of The Plains. The poem, which is here reproduced in part, has re-appeared in several forms since it was first set in print in Laurie's Herald.

No clue is given as to the author of the piece save the initials W.S.N.W.M.P., and the address, Coburg, Ontario.





Above: Miss Myrna Davies surveys the magnificent panorama of the Saskatchewan River Valley between the Battlefords.

Long before the first European explorers came paddling up the Saskatchewan in their quest for furs, the juncture of the North Branch with Battle River was held in esteem by the tribes of the Western Plains.

Battles between Sarsi and Cree, Blackfoot and Assiniboine earned the region a reputation as dangerous ground; hence the name.

Posts of the two major fur companies, as well as of independent traders, were briefly occupied in the vicinity toward the close of the eighteenth century. Once again it was the fear of strife which made the posts untenable. They were soon closed and abandoned to the elements. The mouldering remains of one such post, situated on Pine Island, have been excavated this year by an archaeological crew.

Early in the 1870's, a small settlement of Metis sprang up near the present site of Battleford. Some years later, the Dominion Telegraph sur-

veyors established a camp on the site which they dubbed "Telegraph Flats".

Settlers began to arrive in some numbers after the re-establishment of trading facilities, and in 1876 construction work commenced on Government buildings for the use of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the North West Territories and a divisional headquarters of the North West Mounted Police. In charge of construction was John G. Oliver. Superintendent James Walker, N.W.M.P. supervised erection of the fort and pallisades.

As originally surveyed, the Canadian Pacific Railway was to have been routed through the newly established capital. Speculators flocked to the townsite, but their dreams of building a metropolis were quashed by the re-routing of the railroad across the southern plains.

One of the entrepreneurs who made Battleford his home was Patrick Gammie Laurie, who



arrived in 1878 and set up the territories' first newspaper, the Saskatchewan Herald.

In the first issue of his paper, datelined August 25th, 1878, Laurie wrote:

"The pleasing news has been brought in that vast herds of buffalo are descending from the mountains to the great plain, that they are in good condition, and that some of them are within two days' travel of Battleford. If the Indians now have a successful hunt, it will lighten up the gloom that lately enshrouded the question "How shall the Indians subsist this winter?"

Laurie's observations concerning the plight of the Indians were made in view of almost a decade of terrible suffering amongst the plains tribes. The year 1869 had marked the beginning of one of the most devastating smallpox epidemics the West ever saw. First reported that

year among the Blackfoot, the scourge had been carried to the Cree by a returning war party. As the terrified Indians scattered in their efforts to escape the plague, the disease was spread over a wide area. At Fort Pitt alone, two hundred Indians died in the summer of 1870. The tribes so affected never completely recovered, and adding to their desperation was the gradual decimation of the buffalo, their principal source of sustenance. Sullenly they brooded in their camps, with some reason attributing to the white man the cause of all their ills.

In 1883, owing to the change in route of the railroad, government headquarters were removed from Battleford to Regina. Still, the northern community flourished, receiving tremendous publicity from Gammie's Herald. About two thousand Indians lived on the surrounding reserves, and these did *not* flourish.

# THE BATTLEFORDS

## Touchstones of History

*Below: An ancient steam tractor chugs through North Battleford on the occasion of the opening of Pioneer Village.*



*Sunset brings a purple glow to the waters of Jackfish Lake in The Battlefords Provincial Park.*



Principal among the leaders of these bands were the Cree chiefs Big Bear and Poundmaker.

The far-away government now decreed that rations for the Indians, in any case not sufficient to their needs, were to be withheld from any who did not participate in farm work.

In 1884 the Indians angrily complied, but drouth withered their crops. Poundmaker voiced his people's dissatisfaction.

"Of old the Indian trusted in his God," he said, "and his faith was not in vain. He was fed, clothed and free from sickness. But the white man persuaded us that our God was not able to keep up this care. The Indian listened and deserted his God. Hunger, disease and death have followed. Now we return to the God we know."

The next year, Poundmaker's Crees heard of the battle at Duck Lake and on March 30, 1885, they laid siege to Battleford. On that same day some Assiniboiné Indians nearby killed their farm instructor and a young farmer and joined the Crees at Battleford.

The terrified townspeople fled to the N.W.M.P. stockade, where for the duration of the siege some 400 settlers sheltered in an enclosure about two hundreds yards square. Seventy-two persons were quartered in one small, two-storey frame house alone!

The arrival of Col. Otter's column from Swift Current, the lifting of the siege, the punitive expedition against Poundmaker at Cut Knife Hill (an expedition that could have led to the annihilation of the government troops, but for Poundmaker's good offices), the subsequent surrender of Big Bear and Poundmaker to Middleton, are part of a history so often told that it needs no reiteration.

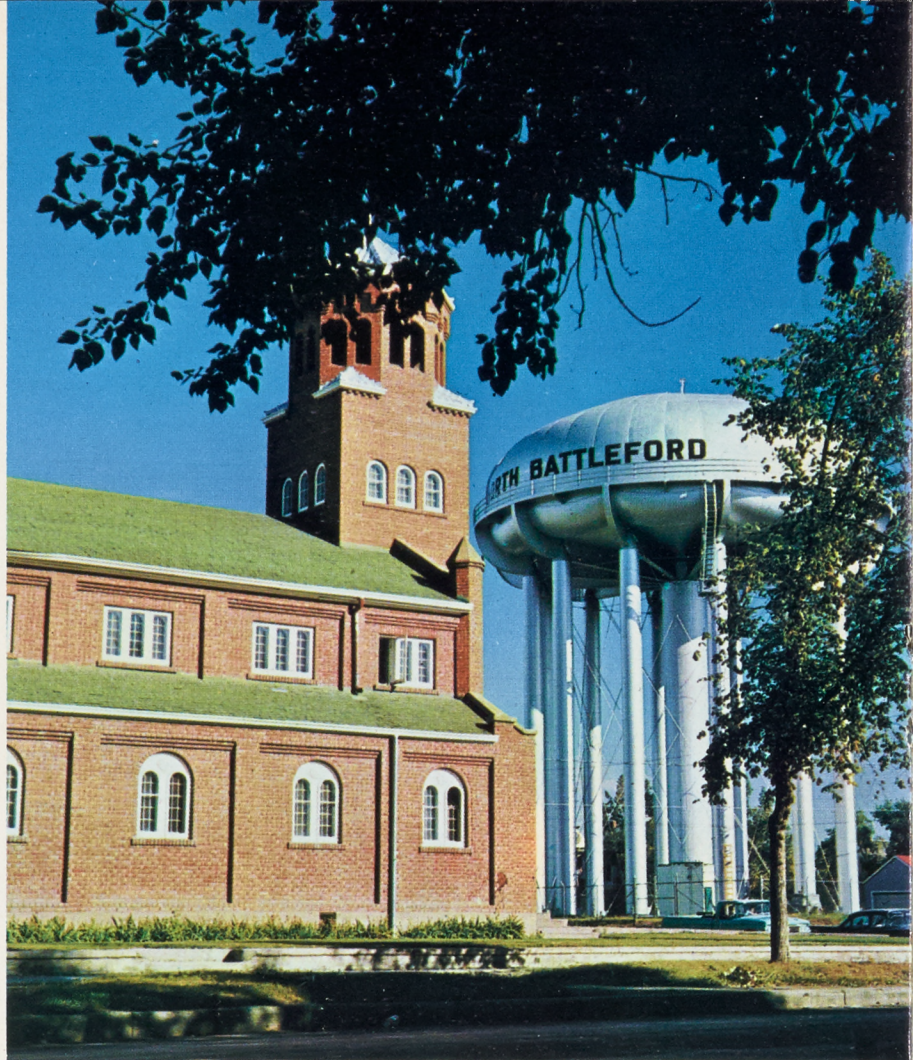
Some have claimed that the events of that troubled spring of 1885 altered the growth of the Battlefords, and that the settlement on Telegraph Flats, besieged by the Indians, lost many of its former inhabitants to North Battleford.

Probably more significant was the decision to construct the Canadian Northern Railway on the North side of the North Saskatchewan River. When the line was constructed in 1903 it left little doubt in the minds of many settlers as to where the settlement's future lay.

Barr Colonists swelled the ranks of townspeople. North Battleford was incorporated as a village in 1903, as a town in 1906, as a city in 1913.

Battleford, on the other hand, became a village in 1899 and a town in 1910. The community did not secure rail connections until 1912. Disastrous floods caused many to move from earlier sites.

Nevertheless, both centres flourish today. The beauty of their natural settings alone would seem sufficient to assure continuing prosperity, but large trading areas, the oil industry and sundry other factors, not the least of which is the energetic "boosterism" of the citizens, promise a bright future for the Battlefords.



*Notre Dame Church, one of many fine houses of worship in Battleford and North Battleford.*

*A descendent of one of Saskatchewan's first families stands before a ceremonially painted lodge at the Fort Battleford powwow.*







Above: North Battleford's City Hall is modern and functional. The copper bell atop the cairn betokens an earlier era.

Above, right: Battleford's residents have always known the secret of having fun. This Parisian street scene shows North Battleford during one of its festive celebrations of past years.

Right: With telescope in hand, Colonel Otter may well have looked upon an almost identical view of the old government buildings when he marched to the relief of Battleford in 1885.

Below, right: North Battleford's Jubilee Singers are among the finest and most popular choral groups in the province.

Below: Woods along the Battle River provide playtime opportunities for local children.







# GARDINER DAM

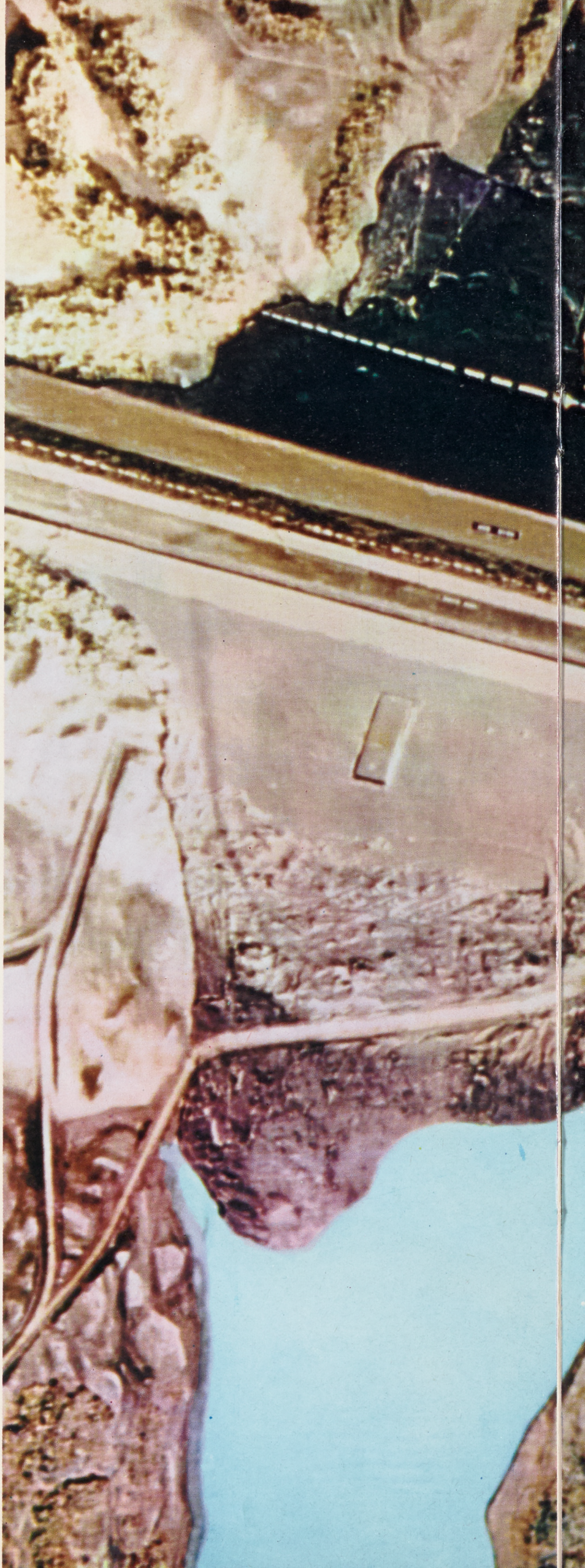
Late in the summer of 1966, the federal government officially designated the main dam across the South Saskatchewan River "Gardiner Dam" in honour of the late James G. Gardiner, former premier of Saskatchewan and minister of agriculture in the federal cabinet.

Pitching his camp beside a huge boulder not far from the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan River, Professor Henry Youle Hind conducted his survey of the region and reported that a dam across the river at the site would prove a useful project. The year was 1858, and Hind's proposal had in view the creation of a more direct water route from the Red River settlements to the Rockies.

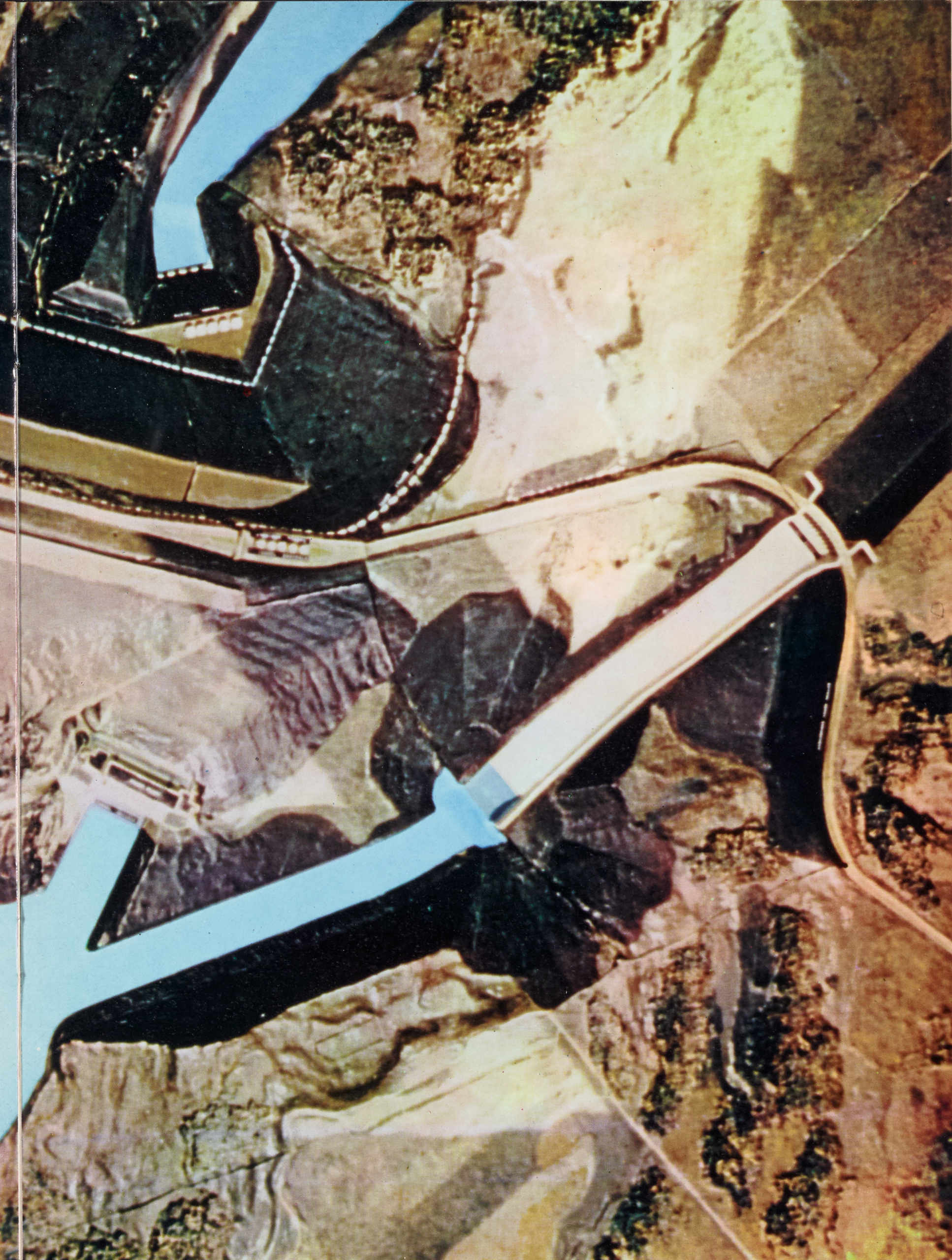
The preceding year, Captain John Palliser and Doctor James Hector had explored the district and concluded that it was too arid to warrant much attention. Bison and locusts had reduced the sparse grass to a point where it would scarcely support the expedition's horses. Hind foresaw the damming of the South Saskatchewan to divert water into the Qu'Appelle.

Some twenty years later, John Macoun, renowned as Canada's foremost botanist, also visited the scene. Unlike Palliser, Hector and Hind, Macoun had high praise for the agricultural potential of the area.

The building of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways had taken Macoun to the west on his surveying expedition, and railroads had also made impracticable Hind's proposal for a diversionary dam.











Above: A view of the spillway apron on the main dam. Some idea of its magnitude may be gained by comparing it with the truck parked near the centre of the concrete flowway.

Left: Rip rapping along the upstream slope of the dam. Some 640,000 tons of rock protect the upstream slope from wave action. Towers are control shaft superstructure.

Below: Spillway Crest structure of the main dam dwarfs the truck in right foreground.

Opposite, right: A bird's eye view of the dam's high level inlets, control shafts and outlets.





But railroads meant settlement in the west and soon the "drylanders" were taking up homesteads in the Palliser Triangle. Soon too, drouth was to prove the undoing of many a farmer. Hind's suggestion, long forgotten and filed away, was dusted off, refurbished and set forth in modified form. Soon the proposal for a dam across the South Saskatchewan was being widely discussed and debated.

Then, on Friday, July 25th, 1958, one hundred years after Professor Hind had made his original proposal, the government of Canada signed an agreement already ratified by the government of Saskatchewan, authorizing construction of a large-scale water conservation project in the area.

Soon, as the waters of the South Saskatchewan Reservoir rise, that huge boulder beside which Professor Hind camped, and around which the Indians of the High Plains built many a ritual and legend, will disappear beneath the flood, unless (as now appears unlikely) sufficient funds are raised to move it to higher ground. Perhaps all progress entails some loss.

Hind had proposed a dam some 80 feet high and 2,400 feet long. By comparison with today's reality, this seems a modest structure. The main dam will rise to a height of 210 feet with an overall length of 16,700 feet. Its width at the base will be 5,300 feet.

The subsidiary Qu'Appelle River Dam, constructed to keep the overflow from the South Saskatchewan Reservoir from diverting into the Qu'Appelle Valley, rises to a height of 90 feet with a length of 10,200 feet and a width at the base of 1,900 feet.

The full potential of the South Saskatchewan development project may not be realized until after the turn of the century. One estimate of future demands for water cited by the South Saskatchewan River Development Commission indicates that requirements for purposes other than power will reach 700,000 acre-feet annually before 1980 and by A.D. 2000 will exceed 1 million acre-feet annually.

Recreation possibilities of a lake 140 miles long with a shoreline of nearly 500 miles have not been overlooked. Three provincial parks are scheduled for development on the shores of the reservoir, as well as a number of regional parks, boat-launching sites, etc.

In terms of material, the main dam measures as follows:

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Vol. of embankment ..... | 73,000,000 cubic yards  |
| Vol. of excavation ..... | 105,000,000 cubic yards |
| Vol. of concrete .....   | 620,000 cubic yards     |
| Vol. of rip-rap .....    | 400,000 cubic yards     |

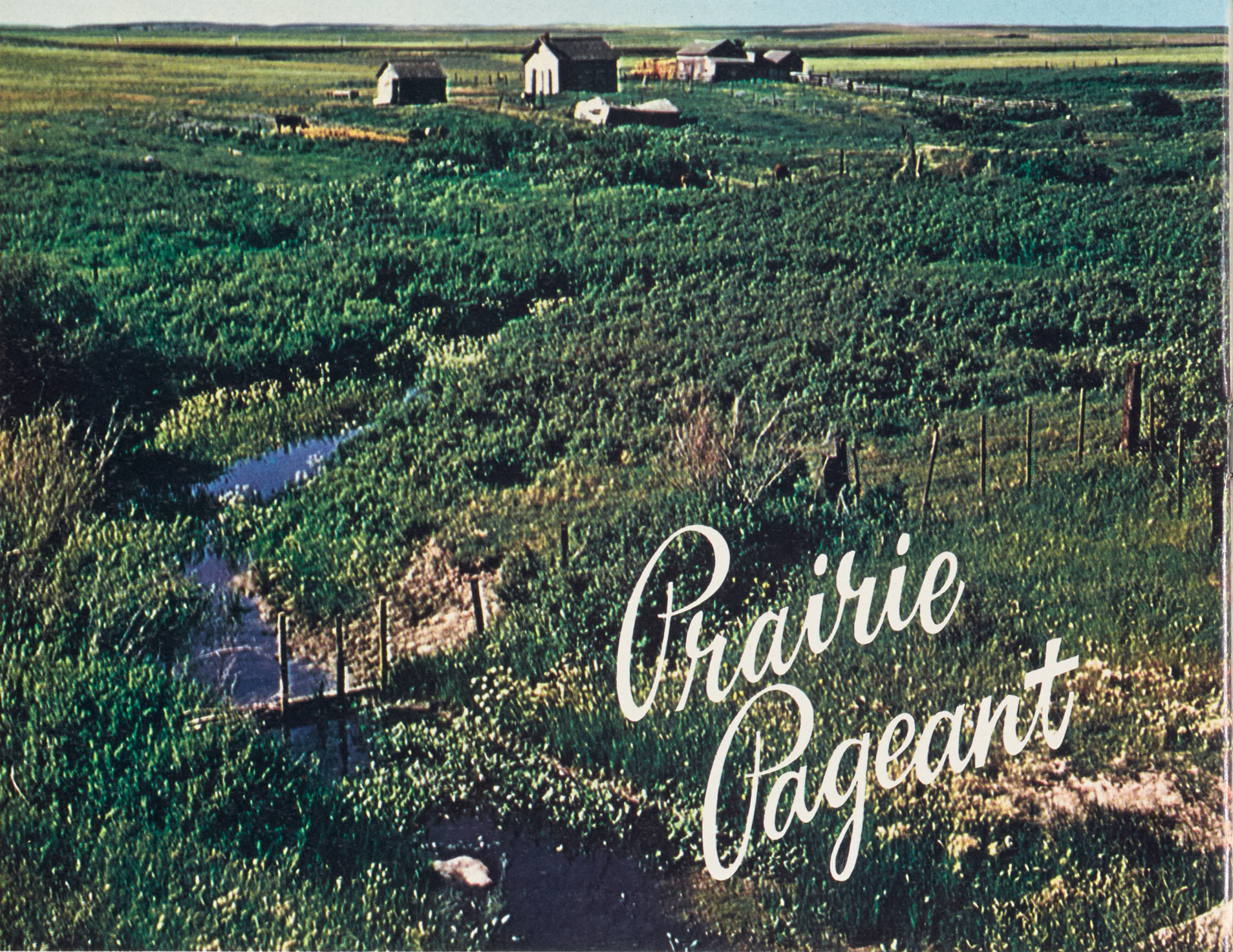
Other statistics concern the gate controlled concrete chute spillway, with an overall length of 3,830 feet, 528 feet along the crest, which has a discharge capacity of 265,000 cubic feet per second.

The Reservoir will cover an area of 109,600 acres, with a shoreline length of 475 miles and a depth, at the dam, of 182 feet, increasing the usable aquatic resources of the southern part of the province by 75 per cent.

With the official opening of the dam in 1967, Southern Saskatchewan's agricultural industry will take on a new perspective.







# Prairie Pageant

There is a quality about old deserted buildings which stirs the imagination. Their appeal may be winsome, or nostalgic. Even though they hold no personal associations for those who visit them, they seem hallowed by the remembrance of things past.

Rural Saskatchewan abounds in such buildings, many dating from the thirties, when dreams turned to dust and families vanished from homesteads as completely as the windborn topsoil, leaving no trace save, perhaps, a broken rocking chair on a front porch or a discoloured calendar tacked to a kitchen wall.

There are derelicts of an earlier era, too, abandoned so long ago that no one now remembers who lived within them and they seem almost an indigenous part of the landscape.

Wistful indeed is the sight of a deserted church or schoolhouse, for these were once the

vital centres of community life and echoed to fervid prayers, enlightening discourses and resounding anthems. In their still interiors today one's voice falls jarringly and the only sounds which seemingly belong are the sighing of the wind, the rustle of mice in the walls or the scampering of birds' feet on the weathered eaves.

Dooryards are particularly eloquent in their mute testament to erstwhile habitation. Among the high-grown weeds and wild sweet clover one may find rows of field-stones which once bordered a walkway or a flower garden. How many years have lapsed since they were laid in place with loving care by some young housewife fresh to the western scene? No matter! It is enough to know that this decrepit building with its shattered windows and its garden gone to seed was once a home whose residents lavished upon it sufficient care that their gentle pretensions have somehow ennobled it, even in its decay.



But though the thirties and earlier misfortunes may account for a percentage of these wind-haunted farmsteads, by far the greater number exist by virtue of a happier turn of events. Modern farming methods have brought about a revolution in the agricultural industry, and lands that once were farmed by several families are now part of corporate areas where one man does the work of ten or twenty. They are more eloquent of prosperity than they are symbolic of failure.

And what of those relics which bespeak the earliest habitations of all, the tipis of the Indians of the Plains?

Invariably they lie in unfrequented pastures; rings of stone which once held down the buffalo skin lodge covers, sometimes singly, sometimes grouped in village clusters.

Perhaps they occupy a narrow vale amidst sheltering hills, perhaps a breeze-swept knoll, but always they are near wood and water, and on quiet afternoons, away from the distractions of modern life, it is pleasant to walk among them, finding in fancy an idealized reconstruction of the long-vanished camp. If one concentrates intensely enough, the pointed tents may seem to reappear, their misty surfaces daubed with painted effigies and symbols, and one may hear, in the murmur of the wind, the laughter of Indian children, the throb of a tom-tom, or the faint, far whistle of an eagle-bone flute.

"Dearer to me than any gold or jewels," said the elf in the fairy tale, "is something human." How true it is that any landscape somehow seems dearer for the evidence of man's ministering hand, evoking a response even in ruin.

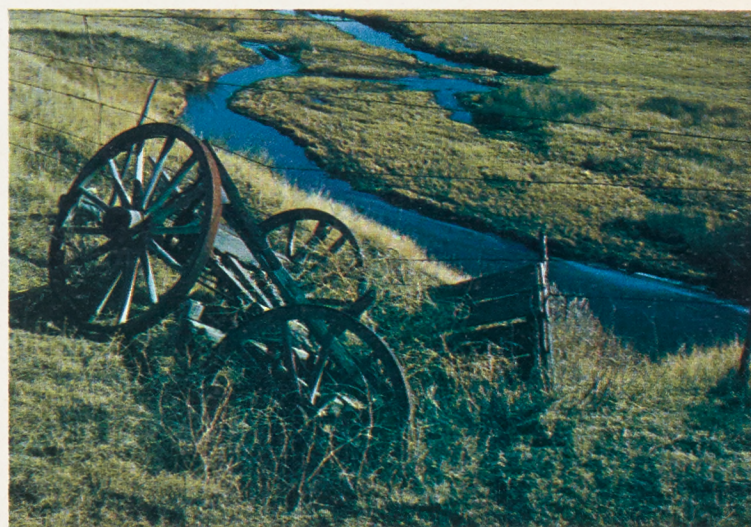


*Roads that run to nowhere . . .  
Wagon wheels that turn no more . . .  
Vacant windows that overlook  
empty yards and gardens . .*

*These relics remind us of  
an era that is gone.  
An era of little farms  
before the days of automation.*















*"The Glory of Prince Frederick William"; painted by Imhoff at the age of 16, depicted Germany's Prince Frederick William mounted on a black charger. The picture won Imhoff the Art Academy Award of Berlin.*

# Count Berthold Von Imhoff



*Time and the elements have taken their toll of the beautiful and lavishly decorated exterior. However, once inside, the paintings are much the same as if the master had laid down his brush but yesterday.*

Nestled in the prairie bluffs of the rolling plains of northern Saskatchewan, is one of North America's most unique Art Galleries. It was near St. Walburg that an artist who had won the Art Academy Award in Berlin at the age of sixteen, painted for a quarter of a century, leaving well over 200 paintings in his studio alone after his death in 1939.

A castle rising from the wooded banks of the Rhine was the birthplace of Count Berthold Von Imhoff. By the time he was seven his canvasses were echoing the deep and quiet beauty of the Rhineland.

He was sent to art schools of high repute at Halle and Dusseldorf, where he acquired his technique of bold, vigorous brush work, dark colours and strong contrasts. Imhoff was still a youth of 16 when he painted Germany's Prince Frederick William mounted on a charger and refused an offer of \$3,000 for the picture.

At 24, oppressed by the inflexibility of European society, the artist nobleman left his homeland to settle in Reading, Pennsylvania. There he became an itinerant artist, travelling throughout the eastern United States, painting in public buildings, usually churches, and private homes. In Reading Cathedral he laboured for more than a year on a mural incorporating 226 life size figures. But as Reading grew larger and demands for his work increased, Imhoff

felt the return of society's unwitting tyranny.

Early in 1913 he joined the wave of settlers heading for Saskatchewan's northwest frontier. His search for an isolated retreat brought him to what is today St. Walburg.

In the quarter century which followed, Imhoff covered canvas after canvas while working in his lavishly decorated studio, and enriched numerous churches throughout the province with his religious paintings, usually executed without payment.

A large proportion of his work is on religious themes. His work for the Roman Catholic Church earned him a knighthood, bestowed by the Pope in 1937.

Though he was unaffected by the French impressionists of the late nineteenth century, he did make minor concessions to the New World by choosing incidents from Canadian history as subjects for some of his canvasses. The solemnity and sentiment which appeared in his early portrait of Prince Frederick William never left his work.

In 1939 Imhoff died, leaving behind well over 200 paintings in his studio alone. None of these have ever been sold. Today, his studio at St. Walburg is cared for by his son Carl and his family, and remains one of the outstanding tourist attractions of Saskatchewan's northwest.





by Menno Fieguth

1. The largest (13 by 18 feet) and perhaps the most impressive of Imhoff's paintings is his work portraying the Crucifixion, utilizing life-sized figures.
2. Von Imhoff's self-portrait shows an erudite, cultured gentleman of rather conservative tastes.
3. Dignity and a hint of wistful resignation repose in the features of an Indian painted by the gifted Count.
4. The studio's interior glows with colour.
5. Resplendent in his regalia, King George V. was strikingly portrayed by the artist.
6. A little country church across the road from a country store and post office and a vacant rectory is about all that comprises Butte St. Pierre. Situated less than a dozen miles south of Paradise Hill, the inside of this church is a beautiful example of Imhoff's art.





# PROVINCIAL CALENDAR

## CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE:

14,000 - 12,000 B.C.—First men arrive in Saskatchewan.

A.D. 1670—King Charles II grants charter to Hudson's Bay Company, giving the company jurisdiction over "all lands drained by waters flowing into Hudson's Bay."

1690-92—Henry Kelsey of the Hudson's Bay Company becomes the first European to visit what is now Saskatchewan.

1739—Chevalier de la Verendrye reaches approximate position of Prince Albert.

1753—Chevalier de la Corne establishes Fort la Corne on the Saskatchewan River.

1754—Anthony Henday, of the Hudson's Bay Company, crosses Saskatchewan en route to the Blackfoot country.

1767—François le Blanc winters on the Saskatchewan River.

1768—le Blanc and James Finlay establish a post on the Saskatchewan River.

1772-73—Matthew Cocking visits Saskatchewan region, winters on plains northwest of Saskatoon.

1773-74—Frobisher brothers winter on Cumberland Lake.

1774—Joseph Frobisher builds post at Portage de Traite (first on Churchill River system).

1774—Cumberland House, Saskatchewan's oldest community, established by Samuel Hearne.

1776—Independent traders at Ile a la Crosse.

1778—Peter Pond makes first crossing of Methye Portage from Churchill to Athabasca basins.

1778—Proliferation of posts resulting from competition between Hudson's Bay Company and independent traders begins.

1785—First posts on the South Saskatchewan River (South Branch House-Hudson's Bay Company and a competing independent post) established.

1787—Organization of the independent Montreal traders into the North West Company.

1787—North West Company opens the first post on the lower Qu'Appelle River (Fort Esperance).

1793—Hudson's Bay Company opens Marlborough House, first post on the upper Assiniboine.

1795—Destruction of South Branch House by Atsina Indians.

1798—X.Y. Company, or "New Northwest Company" organized.

1800—Chesterfield House (Hudson's Bay Company) and rival N.W. and X.Y. Co. posts opened at the forks of the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan Rivers.

1804—Reunion of the two North West Companies.

1810—Hudson's Bay Company build Fort Carlton to replace South Branch House.

1812—Competition between North West and Hudson's Bay Companies becomes heated, culminating in armed clashes between representatives of the two companies.

1816—Metis servants of the North West Company assemble at Fort Riviere Qu'Appelle for attack on Red River Settlement.

1816-17—North West Company employees seize Hudson's Bay Company forts on Churchill and Athabasca River systems.

1821—North West and Hudson's Bay Companies merge under title and charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.

1821—Hudson's Bay Company establishes Fort Pelly.

1824—Hudson's Bay Company establishes Fort Pitt.

1828—Governor Simpson makes 1st overland winter trip from Edmonton to Red River.

1840—Anglican mission at Cumberland House established by Henry Budd.

1845—English River (Stanley) Mission, established by Henry Budd (oldest permanent mission in Saskatchewan).

1846—St. Jean Baptiste Roman Catholic Mission established at Ile a la Crosse.

1854—U.S. controlled Northern Pacific Railway Company send exploratory survey party to visit sources of the Souris River in search of coal.

1856—Construction of Fort Qu'Appelle On The Plains.

1857-58—Captain John Palliser conducts "British North American Exploring Expedition".

1857-58—Henry Youle Hind conducts the "Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition".

1864—Hudson's Bay Company establishes Fort Qu'Appelle (oldest community in southern Saskatchewan).

1866—Establishment of Nisbet, first Presbyterian mission in Saskatchewan and foundation for the City of Prince Albert.

1869—Hudson's Bay Company agrees to sell lands to the Canadian Government.

1870—Establishment of St. Laurent settlement (Batoche) by Metis settlers.

1870—Metis hivernants set up wintering camps in the Cypress Hills.

1871—Isaac Cowie of the Hudson's Bay Company sets up winter trading post in Cypress Hills.

1872—First Sanford Fleming Railway exploratory survey. Homestead Act.

1873—Cypress Hills Massacre.

1873-74—Boundary Survey 49th Parallel.

1874—North West Mounted Police march west from Pembina to Fort Macleod.

1874—North West Mounted Police establish Swan River Barracks as temporary headquarters.

1874—Signing of Qu'Appelle Treaty (No. 4) first treaty in the North West.

1875—Hon. David Laird appointed first Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories.

1875—Fort Walsh established as headquarters for the North West Mounted Police.

1876—First meeting of the North West Territories Council, Fort Livingstone.

A.D. 1876—Treaty No. 6 signed at Fort Carlton and Fort Pitt.

1876-77—Arrival of Sitting Bull Sioux in Canada following Custer's defeat.

1876—Establishment of Fort Battleford NWMP barracks and Territorial Govt. buildings.

1877—Dominion Telegraph completed to Battleford along first proposed route of the CPR.

1878—Publication of the first newspaper in the North West Territories (The Saskatchewan Herald) at Battleford.

1879—Final selection of the route for the CPR determined by survey.

1881—Sitting Bull returns to the U.S.A.

1882—Site of Regina selected by Edgar Dewdney for new territorial capital.

1882—First settlers arrive in Moose Jaw.

1882—First homesteads applied for.

1883—Regina proclaimed HQ for NWT Govt. and NWMP.

1883—Canadian Pacific Railroad constructed through Saskatchewan.

1883—Saskatoon established by Temperance Colonization Association.

1884—Gabriel Dumont heads delegation from Batoche Metis to Louis Riel in Montana.

1885—North West Rebellion: Battles of Duck Lake, Fish Creek, Cut Knife Hill; Frenchman Butte; Batoche, Steele Narrows, etc. Sacking of Battleford settlement; burning of Forts Pitt and Carlton. Capture, trial and execution of Louis Riel, etc.

1886—First stage coach robbery in North West Territories occurs on trail near Humboldt.

1887—First Dominion Experimental Farm in Western Canada is opened at Indian Head.

1888—First elected Legislative Assembly for the North West Territories.

1893—First settlers to Estevan.

1897—Responsible Government for the North West Territories.

1899—Dukhobors settle in Saskatchewan area under leadership of Peter Veregin.

1901—Territorial Grain Growers' Association is organized at Indian Head.

1903—Regina incorporated as a city.

1903—Barr colonists settle in Lloydminster area.

1903—Moose Jaw incorporated as a city.

1904—Saskatoon incorporated as a city.

1904—North West Mounted Police become "Royal".

1905—Saskatchewan achieves provincial status.

1906-07—Disastrous winter on unfenced cattle ranches of southwestern Saskatchewan.

1907—First provincial Chief Justice (Hon. E. L. Wetmore) appointed.

1908—University of Saskatchewan founded

1911—Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company is formed. Seager Wheeler, the "Wheat Wizard of Rosthern" wins title of "World Wheat King" at New York Land Show.

1912—Regina devastated by cyclone.

1913—Peak reached in land settlement in Saskatchewan.

1913—Swift Current incorporated as a city.

1913—North Battleford incorporated as a city.

1913—Weyburn incorporated as a city.

1914—First World War begins.

1915—A bumper crop gives best yield per acre in Saskatchewan history prior to 1963.

1916—Walter Scott, first premier (Liberal) of Saskatchewan, retires, is replaced by W. M. Martin.

1918—End of the First World War.

1919—Royal North West Mounted Police re-designated Royal Canadian Mounted Police and headquarters moved from Regina to Ottawa. Provincial Police assume police functions in Saskatchewan.

1922—Dunning becomes premier.

1923—Saskatchewan Wheat Pool organized.

1928—Royal Canadian Mounted Police recalled.

1928—Yorkton incorporated as a city.

1929—Conservative government elected under Premier Anderson.

1929—The Great Depression and the Great Drouth begin.

1930—Saskatchewan becomes a full-fledged member of Confederation; gains control of its natural resources.

1931—Coal miners strike and riot in Estevan area.

1933—C.C.F. Party hold organizational convention in Regina.

1934—Liberal government re-elected, James G. Gardiner as premier..

1935—Riot of Relief Camp strikers in Regina.

1935—P.F.R.A. (Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act) is passed by Federal government.

1936—Heavy Oil is discovered near Lloydminster.

1937—Drouth conditions result in poorest crop in Saskatchewan history.

1939—Royal visit by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

1939—World War II begins.

1941—Commonwealth Air Training Program sees extensive system in Saskatchewan.

1944—C.C.F. Government elected with T. C. Douglas as premier

1945—World War II ends.

1948—C.C.F. re-elected.

1952—C.C.F. re-elected.

1952—Visit of Princess Elizabeth (the heir apparent) and The Duke of Edinburgh.

1953—Uranium production begins at Eldorado mine, north of Lake Athabasca.

1955—Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee celebrated throughout province.

1956—C.C.F. re-elected

1957—Estevan incorporated as a city

1958—First potash ore reaches surface.

1958—Work commences on the South Saskatchewan River Dam.

1958—Saskatchewan—North West Territory boundary survey completed.

1959—Royal visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip.

1960—Melville incorporated as a city.



## PAYEPOT

On a day dark with thunderclouds the cry of a newborn infant rang from a Cree tipi on the plains of southern Saskatchewan. Suddenly a brilliant flash of lightning rent the murky overcast and the child was named "Flash-in-the-sky-boy" in token of the event.

Some time later, a hunting party from the camp came upon a lone white man, sick and helpless, lost upon the prairie. Taking pity on the stranger the hunters brought him to their encampment, only to discover that he was dying of the dread scourge, smallpox, against which they had no remedy.

In terror, the encampment scattered to the four winds, leaving behind Flash-in-the-sky-boy and his grandmother.

A Sioux party chanced upon the two and carried them off to their country in the Dakotas. There Flash-in-the-sky-boy grew to adolescence, learning the ways of his captors. Despite his status as a captive, he flourished.

When he was about fifteen, the Sioux camp was raided by a war party of Flash-in-the-sky-boy's own people. The boy's grandmother ran toward the raiders, calling out to them in Cree, and she and her charge were recognized.

Restored to his own tribe, Flash-in-the-sky-boy was given the name of Payepot, or "Hole in the Sioux" in allusion to the fact that he had learned the ways of the proud Dakotas.

By his wisdom and prowess Payepot proved himself a worthy leader, and as the years passed he gathered about him a following of many lodges.

The ways of the white man had little appeal for Payepot, and he demonstrated his resentment of their "invasion" in several ways.

He refused the reserve the government proposed for him and selected for his people a beautiful stretch of the Qu'Appelle Valley near the present site of Craven.

At one time he delayed construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad by pitching his lodges across the right-of-way and refusing to move until police action was taken. The village of Piapot now stands near the site of this encounter.

Payepot did not give his friendship easily, but his word, once given, was unshakeable.

He lies today in a simple grave overlooking the valley he loved.





**PAYEPOT**  
(Cree)

This portrait is one of a series of 15 portraits of Saskatchewan Indians painted for the Government of Saskatchewan between 1908 and 1911 by the internationally famous Edmund A. Morris (1871-1913), son of Lieutenant-Governor Alexander Morris of Manitoba. The portraits may be seen in the second floor corridor of the Provincial Legislative Building, Regina.